# EUROPE.

President Thiers and the Explanations of the Chinese Ambassadors.

THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE

The Count de Chambord Interviewed at Lucerne.

POPE PIUS AND PRESIDENT THIERS.

Sir Charles Dilke Again on the Cost of Royalty.

THE TROUBLES IN BRUSSELS.

The steamships City of Antwerp and Russis, from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived at this port yesterday. They bring mails up to the 25th ult., being four days later than those already received.

#### FRANCE.

The Chinese Embassy Received by President Thiers—The Tien-Tsin Massacre—How the Chinese Government Acted With the Crimi-nals—Decapitation and Transportation—The President of the Republic's Reply.

At the reception of the Chinese Ambassadors by the President of the republic at Versailles, on hursday, the Chief Ambassador, Tchong Haou, elivered the following speech, which was trans-ated by an interpreter attached to the Foreign

Office:—
M. LE PHERIDENT—I, Tobong Haou, Ambassador of the great empire of Tsing, have received orders from my august Emperor to come here to salute in the name the illustrious President of the great French nation, and respectfully to greaten to him an impenul letter. On the list of the great was impenul letter. On the list of the council of the great had been allowed men, having stoler than the lambdren at Tien-taim, were the cause of a disturbance there. The Emperor sent Tseng Kaou Fann, one of his Rimisters, Secretary of State, Viceroy, Governor General of Tohe-il and other officers to inquire into everything with equity and justice. At the same time he promulgated a decree, addressed to the Viceroys, Governors of Frowinces and local authorities, to assure security to all who had a right to it. Tseng Kaou Fann and his assistants, after having removed the two magistrates, Tchang and Lien, for having been wanting is their duties, hancad them to transportation to Tartary. With respect to the rioters, twenty culprits were beheaded and twenty-live others were transported. Another decree enjoined the local authorities of provinces to issue proclamations to the people in order that there might not be any further desorders, the Emperor declaring his firm will that the French in China shall enjoy peace and tranquillity. The Emperor, my marker, while regretting that affair, trusts that after its saluaciory and definitive settlement it will cause no injury to the relations between the two countries. Adopting therefore, as a basis that which had been agreed to upon the countries. mater, while regretting that affair, trusts that after its salacatory and definitive settlement it will cause no injury
to the relations between the two countries. Adopting,
the relations between the two countries. Adopting,
therefore, as a basis that which had been agreed to upon
the subject between the Charge d'Affaires of France, le
dischechouart, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs
at Pekin, I have considered the subject with the French
Pashpotentiary, De Geofroy, and as I found in him a
spirit of equity, justice and liberality, that affair has been
seminated in a satisfactory manner. I have therefore the
honor, as Ambassador, to hand to the illustrious Fresident
the imperial letter of which I am the bearer. I also offer
him at the same time, in the stead and place of my august
master, thanks for the liberal reception which has been
given me. The friendship between the two nations will be
such that account only more firm and durable. If the illuswrough the communicated to my august master, I, his Amhassador, am prepared to take charge or them.

M. Thiers replied in the following terms:—
MONHITUR I'ANNASADEUR—I receive with satisfaction

M. Thiers replied in the following terms:—

SOMESKUE L'AMMASSADEUR—I receive with satisfaction letter which you have presented to me on the part of an avereign. It is to me a proof of the regret which be fels for the deplorable events at Tien-tsin and of his single that the second of the regret which be fels for the deplorable events at Tien-tsin and of his single that the second of the numerous punishments inflicted upon the guilty. The proof mation is too humans to take pleasure in the ideal of the numerous punishments inflicted upon the guilty. The proof of the second of the secon which might seriously compromise the relations be the West and the East. I will reply to your Em and I will forward my letter to him through pean anound be adopted we cannot but hop; to see at the head of the future mission a high functionary who shall reasemble you, M. l'Ambassadeur, and who shall possess the same spirit of justice, the same cordial disposition of which you have given proof, and which I am glad to acknowledge a this place.

The Ambassador, in reply, simply said:-On my return to China I will communicate to the Emperor

President Thiers and Pope Plus-The Instrucstone Given to the French Minister at the Vatican-If the Pope Desires to Go to France he Chateau of Pau Will Be Placed at Hi Disposal.

The Journal des Débats publishes an account of a sonversation between one of its correspondents at Versailles and M. Thiers. The correspondent congratulated M. Thiers on the choice of M. Goulard as inister for Italy, and the main enauce of M. d'Harsourt as Minister to the Vatican. During the con-

Minister for Italy, and the main enance of M. d'Harsourt as Minister to the Vatican. During the conversation M. Thiers said:

My instructions to the French representatives in Italy in case the Pope should take the resolution of demanding an asylum in France are very simple and very clear. We expend no opinion, no wish, no desire relative to the decision has Pope may take. God will endighten His Vices by the voice of events. We shall not mingle with this the voice of the French government. On our part there will be neither instantation, suggestion nor dissuasion. We only wish the Pope may take man the demands an asylum in France swill be received with the most respectful solicitude (representation, recement), with the most supercruded every this in the name of the covernment, and we know was say it in the name of the covernment, and we know was say it in the name of the covernment, and we know with the make up for number by clamor. The French government—France—is still independent enough without and within, thank God, to procure independent enough without and within, thank God, to procure independent of or the Pope by offering him hospitality. I do not how pass judgment on what France has done in times past to procure independence and protection for the Pope. I do not classow on this point any of my former opinions, and let not the good Pope believe that the bospitality which we do not offer, but which we shall extend fully if he asks it, will compel us to make the least display of force without or within. No, within four servence of while induce to keep in line those who will come to kneel for the Pope's bleasing. The Pope will be free; free from an obligations lowers the will be unasasiable; but yet I do not believe than at the Valican, at a word from him all will be ready to receive him. I thought first of Avignon, but monasens preserve recollections longer than inashisants. I offer him, then, the chateau of Pau, the chateau of the great King who became a Catholic. Once at the Clvick Veccials he will find him

### SWITZERLAND.

A Visit to the Count de Chambord-Henri IV. Interviewed-He Will Never Resign His Rightful Claim-Will the Bourbons Fuse. d. de Villemessant gives in his paper, the Figaro

M. de Villemessant gives in his paper, the Pigaro, an account of a visit which he has just paid to the Comte de Chambord at Lucerne:—

"Before setting out," says M. de Villemessant, "the Duc d'Aumaie had been kind enough to grant me an interriew. I thought it right to from him that I was about to visit the Comie de Chambord. I did not know the Prince, and I am bound to say that I was struck from the Grai with his bound to say that I was struck from the Grai with his bound to say that I was struck from the Grai with his and known a groot many famous persons. I think I will the grant famous persons. I think I understand me I do not say too much when I saert understand me Aumaie is an accomplished prince. What understand me Aumaie is an accomplished prince. What particularly struck so in him was his great resucct for everything which concerned my King, whom he has not even (this fact I had from himself) since the time when as children they played together in the Tulieries gardens. Interesting as nad been for me, at least, this interview, I saked myself westher I ought to mention it to Moneigneur, and, determining to be guited by nis advice, I requested M. de Poujoniat to toil me what he would do in my place. He repled, 'Certainly, you ought to report to Moneigneur the conversation you have had with the Duc d'Aumaie, as the Frince has not imposed secrecy upon you.' I set out and arrived at Lucerne, and receeded to the Hotels Suisae, where, to my surprise, unstead of an amply house at this season of frost and snow, I found an immense table, at which were seated 110 or 120 persons. The other hotels were in like manner, I was assured, crowded with trachiers, where Lac' hastened to pay their respects to the Prince."

M. de Villemessant then describes his reception by M. de Monti, who, on behalf of the Comie de Chambord, invited him to a reception that evening. Immediately after his introduction the Comie oame up and sald to the wirter, "Seeptics may say what they please; a man may fance thimed strong and case-hardened—

suse."

I replied somewhat sadly, "I der to your cause so much service as you believe, since you are not in France, and must be said, unhappily i do not yet see Stay, Monsigneur," I added, "I know that your le rouse my tranktees. Allow me to make an faith is not shaken, but permit me to offer a needs no rekindling," replied the Prince kindly, you for the article you published on the day "Your real needs no rekinding," replied the Prince kindly, 'and I thank you for the article you published on the day when I issued my manifesto."
"I have done but my daty, Monseigneur, and I beg you to relieve that I bave been more than paid by the despatch which M. de Rochette sent me on your behalf." The interview for that evening terminated at that point, and the Prince desired M. de Villemessant to call upon him it two o'clock. The next afternoon, at the appointed hour, if de Villemessant obtained the promised audience, which are thus describes:—I entered into his sudy, where I scaled myself in an arm chair, to which he pointed "Now, my dear Villemessant, I can listen to you. Speak out without fear. I know how to bear everything, and I wish to know all."
"Monseigneur," replied I, "I am about to do as the actors who solicit the indulgence of the public. I too, have out without fear. I know how to bear everything, and I wish to know ali."

"Monecigneur," replied I, "I am about to do as the actors who solicit the indulgence of the public. I, too, have great need of indulgence to venture to tell you very hard things, and some which may not be altogether agreeable to tyou. M. de Monti tells me that you thirst for truth. That is his expression, and I am come to satisfy you." Then began a conversation which I am not permitted to relate, which lasted an hour and three-quarters—a time which I can assure my readers was well spent. I stated everything that I thought was interesting for the cause of my king, and I saw from his objections, and i saw from his objections that one preventions, how truly French he was more than a Frenchman—a Parisian—for I spoke to him of nothing with which ne was not already acquainted, either from conversation or reading. In fact the Prince reads everything, and is thoroughly conversant with everything that even in the least degree interests his country. I could not conceal my joy, and I said. "How happy I am to find in of nothing with which he was not already acquainted, either from convertation or reading. In fact the Prince reads everything, and is thoroughly convertant with everything that even in the least degree interests his country. I could not conceal my joy, and I said, "How happy I am to find in you a true French Prince, who has not the frigid aspect of an exite, and who is perfectly acquainted with our customs and habits! You will return, Monseigneur, Although atored by all of us I must tell you that you are not audiciently known in our country. Ought you not to excuse the indicases of my advice to come often to France, to than bond for instance? The day when France shall know you I will answer for the rest. You should understand what advantage your enemies take of your absence. There are people who believe that you go about dressed as an archoloshop, and that you walk about your room with a creater in your hand. Monseigneur laughed heartily at this. I men spoke of the Duc d'Aumale and said what I thought of him, and expressed the happiness I should experience to witness a fusion between all the children of the House of Bouroor. Everybody deaires it, and if for five minutes only you were seen at your window conversing with any one resembling the Comte de Paris, the republic, the empire—all the evils which mennee france, would be forever averted." "They know well that my arms are open to them," and Monseigneur, with yelemence." "Yes, Monseigneur; but allow me to use a figure. It is very cultivers to the wo princes to throw themselves into each other's arms when each is holding his dig in his hand."

At this point Monseigneur was pleased to give me the explanation of his manifesto and of what he had written respecting the flag. It will be understood that it would be indiscree to epeca what he said upon that subject. Passing to other matters expressed the salisfaction with role of the matters and upon that subject. Passing to other matters appreased the salisfaction with role of the matters which have a role the men to bring back projudices, to seek for piace—none of us have need them. We have not here to be repeated them. We have not on the command our fortunes by means of savors and good places; we come not to disposeess any one, but on defend our country and bring back the era of labors since on the way of the role of the country of the products of the country of the products of the role of the rol

"I had intended," said and the letter, but my friends have dissuaded me from doing so, am prepared for all possible sacrifices. As to abdication, said he, rising and lifting up his arms with energy, "never never, never! I have a mission to fulfil, and it is im; ossible for me to be guilty of an act of cowardee-a described, authorize you to write that in your journal, and to say so the same of the companion of the same of t all the world."

"Monselgneur," I replied, "I will endeavor to reproduce exactly the world I have just heard and the manner in which they have been spokes." Before taking my leave I could not resist saying to the Prince, "Monselgneur, I have now paid you several wisits: you ought to pay me one in France." I can assure you that I desire nothing better," answers he, with a smile.

#### BELGIUM.

The Disturbances in Brussels-Agitation in the City-Trowds in the Streets-The Chambers Adjourned-The Ministers Called On to

agitation in the city. But few persons assem-bled outside the Chamber when it met, but they hissed the Catholic members passed in. During its sitting the Chamber itself was very animated. The Ministers were urged to resign, but one of them declared that he would not do so merely because he disa-greed with some of the people of Brussels. Ulti-mately the House adjourned until Tuesday next. In the course of the evening the windows of M. Nothomb, one of the leading members of the derical party, were smashed. Shortly afterwards the alarm was sounded for the muster of the whole Civic

party, were smasned. Shortly afterwards the alarm was sounded for the muster of the whole Civic Guard.

M. Anspach, the Burgomaster, protested on the same day in the Chamber against the accusations contained in letters from the President of the Chamber and the Minister of the Interior casting blame upon him for not protecting the deputies from the insults of the people. M. Bara followed by accusing the Ministry of provoking the popular agitation by its scandialous appointment of M. de Decker to the post of Governor appointment of M. de Decker to the post of Governor of Limburg. The Minister of Finance spoke in insulting terms of the late Ministry and a great tumult followed. Outside a large crowd had colected, and as the members left those of the Leit were received with cheers, while the clerical deputies were loudly hooted.

lected, and as the members left those of the Leit, were received with cheers, while the clerical deputies were loudly hooted.

At eight o'clock this evening a large crowd went to the various Ministries and shouted "ftesign?" "Resign!" The people then proceeded to the house of M. Bara, whom they vocaferously cheered. They next went to the residence of M. Brassour, who is mixed up in the Langrand-Dumonceau affair. There they shouted "Down with the priests!" A force of gendarmes protected the house. The crowd, which now numbered about five thousand persons, next went to the residence of M. Nothomb. There they encountered a body of gendarmes; a struggle took place, and it is reported that several persons were wounded. Many others were arrested. The crowd fell back or was dispersed, but soon formed again and went to the King's palace, outside which it remained for some time, quito stient, and making no sort of demonstration, except such as was implied by its mere presence before the royal residence.

Soon after ward the people dispersed, singing the "Brabanconne" and the "Marseilles" as they proceeded through the streets. In passing the Jesuits' Institute of St. Louis there was great hooting. Large masses of troops, which have been sent for from the country, are arriving in Brussels.

### ENGLAND.

Sir Charles Dilke at Leeds-The Royal Family and Its Expenses-Morit, Not Birth, Should Rule-sinceure Offices-The Crown

Lands Not the Private Property of the Royal Family—Monarchy or Republic.

[Leeds (Nov. 23) correspondence London Post.]
This evening there was a very stormy meeting in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, on the occasion of Sir Charles Dilke delivering his address on the redistribution of seats and royalty. The admission was by ticket, but as a number of lorged ones had been issued there was a great amount of concussion at the doors, Alderman Carter, M. P., being active in checking the entrance of people who had these improper orders. The conservatives and loyalists of the town mustered in strong force; but as all the entrances to the nail had been guarded by policemen many of them had to content themselves with holding a mass meeting in the square outside, and there they manifested their enthusiasm in favor of royalty and their opposition to Sir Charles Dilke.

Inside the hall, long before the hour when the proceedings commenced, it was evident that there

In layor of royalty and their opposition to Sir Charles Dilke.

Inside the hall, long before the hour when the proceedings commenced, it was evident that there was a strong conservative element. The diversions for an hour previous to the opening of the niceting included playing on the tin whistic, cat-calls, and the singing of national and patriotic airs with much zest and fervor.

Alderman Carter, M. P., occupied the chair, but he was very budly received by the meeting, and he could not obtain a hearing.

On the other hand, Sir Charles Dilke was heard with moderate patience during the greater part of his lengthened harangue. He commenced by denying that his speech at Newcastic was an attack upon monarchy on account of its excessive cost. He had spoken as a representative of the matter of the ro, at downes and annutties; he had shown that there was an expenditure of a million a year on the Court, and, as there was reason to believe that the royal family had a large private fortune, he had argued that in the lace of 80 large an expenditure it was unjustifiable and unnecessary to ask for more. His figures he was prepared to defend. Referring to the circumstances that several royal princes received pay as officers in the public service without having the requisite training, he said to point out these things was not to condomn the monarchy, for they were no necessary part of it. He would despair of our future if he did not believe that the majority of the people were determined that the majority of the people were determined that the majority of the people were determined that harpe portion of its officers were made use of for ponitical purposes. He maintained that it was the duty of those who had the power to put an end to this state of things. It was utterly to misunderstand his meaning to suppose that it was an accusation against the Queen. The Queen had not the power, if she had the whi, to abolish the sincure of fices of which he spoke, she gained nothing by their retention; but they undoubtedly did harm to th

Sir Charies, "that I do not protest against royalty on the ground of its expense, but that I protest against succures whether you have royalty or not." The honorable baronet next dealt with the subject of the Crown lands and endeavored to prove that they were not the private property of the royal they were not the private property of the royal they were not the private property of the royal family. He denied that they had been handed over to the people under any arrangement with the royal family as to any amounts to be given in return. He examined the condition on which the civil list was voted, observing that there was not one word in them with regard to allowing income to accumulate. On this point he had nothing to alter upon what he had said at Newcastle. While he did not care in the least for the ridiculous cry of treason which had been raised against him, he did care a great deal for the charge of having used discourteous language against the Queen. He had not accused the Queen of malversation in this matter, he had only queer from a pamphlet called, "What Does She Do with it?" in which the Commissioners of the Treasury had been accused of malversation. He held that he had reason to complain when, because he said the statement of that pamphlet needed an answer, he was accused of naving made an attack upon the Queen. He wished to see the money spent on sinecures saved, and so saved that the saving might reach the public purse; but the Queen had no choice whatever in the matter, and it would be the height of cruelty and unmanliness to make her responsible for the acts of successive Ministers. He went on to say he Sir Charles, "that I do not protest against royalty on the ground of its expense, but that I protest lic purse; but the Queen had no choice whatever in the matter, and it would be the height of cruelty and unmanliness to make her responsible for the acts of successive Ministers. He went on to say he would be happy to see a continuance of the gpeaceful process which was reducing the functions of monarchy day by day, but an objection to sinecures was no objection to royalty itself; and he no more blamed royalty in the abstract for the retention of those sinecures than he blamed the Queen. The best defence for a monarchy in this country was that it was harmless, and that it existed, and perhaps saved us from a certain amount of political intrigue; but if it was to be defended on the ground that it must not be discussed, then he maintained nothing could be more calculated to bring it to an end than that defence. The morality of the Court, he said, was never higher than when the Prince Consort was its ornament, and had he hved it was possible that we should not have heard of Hurlingham, where future kings and future legislators by right of birth spent their summer days in fully butchering harmless birds. He recognized also that the Queen herself set is the country a good tone, but he thought there was no security that in the future was might not have a repetition of the past. In conclusion be said:—I believe we can love and worship the idea of the State less well in the form of a kingdom than in that of a republic.

Four More Days of the Tichborne Trial-The Same Old Story—The Plaintiff Recognized as the Tichborne of B) - rone Days.

The hearing of the Tichborne case was resume on the 21st, the forty-eighth day of the trial. The witnesses called were George Tite, now a printer at Newark and formerly in the Carabineers Thomas Marks, who remembered Ticaborne in the same regiment; Charles Phillips, a warder in the

at Newark and formerly in the Carabineers; Thomas Marks, who remembered Tichborne in the same regiment; Charles Phillips, a warder in the Kent County Prison, who was once a sergeant instructor of musketry in the Carabineers: Elizabeth Inglis, wife of Robert Inglis, whose irst husband was in Tichborne's regiment, and who spoke positively respecting the claimant's identity; William Robinson, a laborer at Coventry, who joined the Carabineers in 1843; James Morley, a larmer and maintier at Hinton, who nad been acquainted with the Pichborne family from his childhood; Thomas Parker, a corn dealer near Alton; Robert Bromby, an officer of the Customs at Poole, and Joseph Smith, formerly a gardener in the service of Sir E. Doughty, and who knew Roger Tichborns before he joined the army.

The principal witness in the Tichborne case on the 22d was Mr. W. Buipett, member of a banking firm at Winchester. He described an interview which he had with the claimant in March, 1867, when, without previous concert, the latter entered a room in which witness was talking with Mr. Holmes. He recognized the plaintiff as Roger Tichborne, whom he had known in bis younger days. So confident was Mr. Bulpett respecting the claimant's identity that he directed one oi his clerks at the Alresford Bank to place £500 at the plaintiff as disposal, to assist nim in obtaining his rights. The wifness also gave an interesting account of a conversation between the claimant and Mr. Gosford, in which one of the subjects tooched upon was the sealed packet left with the latter by Roger Tichborne before leaving England for south America.

Thursday was the hitseth day of the claimant in March, Ohristchurch, who knew Roger Tichborne in his younger days; Mr. G. E. Parkes, Chief officer in the royal mall steamer Tammania, who was serving on board the Oneida when the claimant started from Southampton to accompany the Chilean Commission; Mr. Francis Longiand, who spoke to a circumstance in connection with the arrival of the Osprey in Australia in 1854; Mr. Henry to the man from both the bar and the beach. The Chief Justice protested against the interference of the learned counsel, who expressed a hope that his lordship would not make any remarks until the end of the case. Sir W. Bovill replied that he should make what observations he pleased, and told Sergeant Ballantine sthat he could say what he liked when it came to his turn to address the jury. His lordship afterwards explained that an innocent man had once been sentenced by him to ten years' penniservitude upon the testimony of the police, and he was, perhaps, more sensitive than others to an incident which showed that a policeman had stated in evidence the direct contrary of what he had sworn in his anidavit. Mr. Baigent, whose name has been so often mentioned in the course of the trial, was the next witness, and his narrative will be found of a deeply interesting character.

### BRITISH BILLIARDS.

The Billiard Champiouship in England-Cook Agninst Bennett-Cook Success ul. LONDON, NOV. 22, 1871.

English game of Lilliards took place last night, in St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, between William Cook the then holder of the cup, and his brother-in-law, Joseph Bennett, from whom the challenge came. The terms of the championship are that the holder of the cup becomes possessor after five years, but he has to play every chalship are that the holder of the cup becomes possessor after five years, but he has to play every challenger at two months' notice, staking £100. Old John Roberts, who held the honor up till 1870, when the trophy was instituted, was beaten by Cook, it being understood that he would then retire from the arena, but his overthrow was speedily avenged by his son, who maintained his own against Bernett and Bowies, who successively threw down the gauntlet to him. A subsequent encounter between him and Bennett resulted in the trimmph of the latter, who had, however, ultimately to succumb to Cook, who has been the possessor of the honor for many months without being challenged. The match of last night was played on a "champlonship table," constructed for the occasion, with the narrow pockets and the spot removed from the top cushion further than on the ordinary tables, in order to put greater difficulties in the way of the "apot stroke." The play was throughout exceedingly good, Bennett making the largest break yet achieved on this description of table—ninety-three—in one of the rnest runs we have seen here for a long time. Cook, nowever, always had slightly the best of it, and after five hours ran out in a game of 1,000 up by 55 points. He will now be challenged by young Roberts. No betting was allowed in the room, and as 21s, and 10s, were charged for admission the audience was more select than numerous.

### AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS.

CLEVELAND, Outo, Dec. 6, 1871. The Chess Congress assembled in this city yesterday. A contest is now going on between nine representative men of the American chess world.

### THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The following official letter explains the position of the Western Union Telegraph Company in relation to the postal telegraph scheme:-

tion to the postal telegraph scheme:—

New York, Dec. 6, 1871.

Hon. James B. Beck, M. C., Wasnington:—

You are reported in the moroling papers as having stated in the House resterday that, whereas the Western Union Company had opposed the assumption of the telegraph by the government before the last Congress, you understood it to have changed its position and to be now anxious for it. Permit me to assure you that you have been misinformed. The Western Union Company is infexibly opposed to any interference of the government with their business. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held this morning, which was largely attended, and a resolution was unautimously passed protesting against the right and the policy of any acquisition of their property and rights by the government. A committee, consisting of Mr. Horace F. Clark, Mr. A. B. Cornell, Mr. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. Moses Taylor and myself, were appointed to prepare and send to Washington a protest against the suggested action of the government, and to claim its protection against interference and against the policy of the establishment of competitive enterprises. WILLIAM ORTON, Fresteent.

Charles Wrim, a truck driver, was locked up yes terday by Justice Cox; at Jefferson Market, for breaking into the stable of Valentine Coon, of 16 Watts street, and stealing a quantity of namess, val. ed at \$60.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA DEFALCATIONS.

Trial and Conviction of C. T. Yerkes, Jr., the Broker-The Lareeny of a Check for \$33,038 50.

What the Chicago Fire Has to Answer For.

As an evidence of the Intention of the Philadelphia "Committee of Seventy" to institute a thorough reform in the manner of conducting the city government, I send the record of the speedy conviction of Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., for the larceny of a check for \$38,038 50.

It was alleged that the check was drawn upon the sinking fund by Mr. Jones, the chief clerk in the city treasury, and by an arrangement with Yerkes, the broker, was placed in bank to his order,

thereby robbing the sinking fund of that amount. Yerkes succeeded in getting possession of the check by falsely pretending that he had purchased a loan for the city for this amount, and the check was drawn to enable him to meet the obligation. He never returned to the city any collateral for this check, but used it for speculative purposes.

THE INDICTMENT. The indictment charged larceny of the check, embezziement, larceny as ballee and larceny of the money.

THE TRIAL The court room was crowded by brokers and mer-

chants, many of whom were personally interested in the result of the trial; all were interested as citi-

David Jones, the Chief Clerk, was the first may sworn. He testified as follows:-1 am chief clerk of the city treasury; October 18

Mr. Yerkes came in and said he had sold \$33,038 50; soon afterwards one of his clerks came with a bill, and I gave him a check for the money. Witness was asked what were the contents of the bill; but the question was objected to by counsel for

John Hopkins calle !- I was in the employ of Mr. Yerkes: I made out the bill; Mr. Yerkes gave me Cross-examined-Mr. Yerkes told me to send a bill down the street for \$3,000, but did not say what

for; he only gave me the price of the loan; I suggested the sending of the bill; he did not see the paper; all he did was to tell me the amount and Mr. Jones recalled—I drew this check (check produced) to pay for this loan; I never saw the city

sixes for which this money was to be paid.

Cross-examined-Wnen the check was drawn it was intended to be drawn by Mr. Yerkes to pay for this ioan; Mr. Yerkes has been the financial agent for the city ever since Mr. Marcer went into office; I have on some occasions intimated to him that in order to keep the market up he should go and buy up for the sinking fund, and he had suggested the same to me at times, and we have arranged to buy for the sinking ind when it was in need of it; I do not know of my own knowledge that Mr. Yerkes bought up ahead and kept the bonds waiting until the sinking fund should need them; the loans have not always been paid in on the day the checks were drawn; sometimes they were not brought in for several days after the checks were drawn; I swear that Mr. Yerkes told me he had that day purchased \$33,600, but do not know that he mentioned the sinking fund; I do not know at all that he then had the bonds ready and on his books for the city; I do not know that he had piaced them on our books: I know that he had piaced them on our books. was intended to be drawn by Mr. Yerkes to pay for

on our books: I know that he now has \$3,500 on
Mr. Miller—Did not your course lead to the insolvency of Mr. Yerkes?
Mr. Mann—I object. This is not a question of insolvency, and is not a cross-examination.
Mr. Miller—I propose to prove that Mr. Issued lead to Mr. Mann—I object. This is not a question of insolvency, and is not a crost-examination.

Mr. Miller—I propose to prove that Mr. Jones had loaned Mr. Yerkes \$300,000, and Mr. Yerkes was in a way to meet every obligation when the check in question was drawn on that saturday; but, becoming alarmed by the Chicago fire, Mr. Jones caited for \$150,000 of that loan on the following Monday, and thus rulned Mr. Yerkes; when he received the check he was perfectly solvent, and he received the check honestly; he only relied upon what had been the custom of that office for years, he having the stock for the city, sold it, hypothecated it to buil the market; for eighteen nonths the City Treasurer had been lending Mr. Yerkes money until that Saturday it reached \$300,000; then, when he could otherwise have met all obligations, Mr. Jones came in, and, by an extraordinary cail, swept all his means from lina and made him bankrupt. Now, Mr. Mann based his case upon the allegation that the city never got this loan; now I simply want to show why it did not get it.

Judge Paxsox—I will pass upon the legitimacy of this evidence when it properly arises in the case; now I disprove of it by saying that it is not proper cross-examination.

Winness resumed—Where the amount out was more than \$5,000 in never allowed more than two or three days to pass without looking after it, to see whether the sinking fund had been supplied; it may have been on several occasions that the fund was not supplied; on each of these occasions Mr. Yerkes got the check the day the loan was purchased.

The usual form of these bills was, "Bought for

The usual form of these bills was, "Bought for Mr. Marcer;" and when he sold for the city it was "Bought from Mr. Marcer: "when Mr. Marcer went

int the outside world know you are buying and seling for the city," and he replied, "Leave that to me and I will arrange it so that no one shall know that I am buying redling for the city," and that is why mende out the the city do not one Mr. Yerkes are yof the \$4,500 that stand to Mr. Yerkes on the books; it simply stands to his order, and he never paid for it.

He-cross-examined—If it is an old loan the city has been paid for it; I do n.t know whether it is an old loan or not.

Mr. Hopkins recalled—My endorsement is on this check; the check was placed in the First National Ears, with the rest of our obecks; I sent for the check myself and knew it was coming; Mr. Yerkes knew that I deposited all the checks that came into my deposit; as and I did not talk about getting that check to make our account good; we had not received any note from the bank that day as to the condition of our account; did not know that it was necessary to get that check in order to make our account good.

Cross-examined—Mr. Yerkes had, from the list to the loth of October, purchased city loans enough to exceed the amount of that check; I believe all of that Monday's checks were drawn by me for an amount rising on \$300,000; tiety were drawn without he will be a sent of the condition of t

the statute definition.

Mr. Joseph F. Marcer sworn—I am Treasurer of the city and authorized Mr. Yerkes to effect the sale of city loans; the settlements were montally.

David Jones—I gid not on Monday, October 15, demand \$15,000 from Mr. Yerkes; on Thursday previous I told him I would want \$75,000 or \$100,000 med millions to civil acaberfly; homely and I favor of an old-fashioned continental viator, I of railway which must increase supremostry I and in a first in the para-

on the Tuesday following; I did that day meet him, and I asked him for \$31,000; I asked him what he could pay, and that was after three o'clock, after he had failed; I wept when he told me of his failure; I did not demand the money of Mr. Honxins.

Some further evidence of no special importance followed, when the arguments of counsel were heard.

heard.

JUDGE PAXSON THEN CHARGED THE JURY in the following words:—

"The jury should give this case a calm, fair and impartial consideration, uninduced by any other cause than the law and evidence; for every verdict rendered from a biased or partisan motive was a direct stab at our republican institutions. Far better that every deliar involved in this case should be thrown into the river than that the defendant should not receive fair and could justice, or that there should be a failure of justice for the Common wealth. If the defendant obtained this check by falsely representing he had purchased a loan for the sinking fund and converted it to his own use, he would be guilty of the larceny of the check. There was no evidence of the application of this check to the purchase of a loan for the sinking fund; but it will be for the jury to say whether the evidence satisfies them that the defendant fraudulentity converted the check to his own private purposes. If the jury should find that the defendant was employed by the city, not for this single transaction, but to handle the city's loans continuously, and receiving this check in the course of and by virtue of sucu employment, he fraudulently misappropriated it, he would be guilty of the two charges of embezziement. Finally, if the evidence established that he received the check for a specific purpose, namely, to be applied to the purchase of this loan, and devoted it to his own use, he could be convicted of larceny as ballee, and if the jury had a reasonable doubt they should acquit the defendant." JUDGE PAXSON THEN CHARGED THE JURY

a reasonable doubt they should acquit the defendant."

The jury retired about nine o'clock and returned in half an hour with a verdict of GUILTY OF ALL THE CHARGES, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Notice of a motion for a new trial was given and application made for his admission to ball in the meanting.

The Court allowed him to renew his ball in \$30,000 upon this bill.

ANTECEDENTS.

30,000 upon this bill.

ANTECEDENTS.

Mr. Yerkes before his failure was one of the shrewdest, and by all odds the most active, broker in Third street. Even with the weight upon him of the conviction by a jury of his countrymen, Mr. Yerkes has the sympathy of a great many merchants and bankers with whom he has formerly done business. Had it not been for an unfortunate combination of circumstances he would have come out all right; yet it is nothing more than an "unfortunate combination of circumstances" that convicts the veriest lootpad in our cities. Like many others, who are even now "trembing in their boots" lest some dishonest venture go against them, Yerkes took a big chance and was ceaten.

The FUTURE.

Should the second trial go against him he will undoubtedly go to prison. The result of the next trial seems to be a foregone conclusion, Judge Paxson granting the motion more from sympathy than from any idea that it would turn out to Yerkes' advan-

# PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

#### Government Offices To Be Filled.

Nominations for the Customs, Internal Revenue Consular and Post Office Departments Fresented to the Senate by the President-Promotions in the Army, the Revenue Marine and the Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1871. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:-

the Senate to-day:—

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Frederick Drew, for the District of Puget Sound; George A. Edes, for Alaska; George Joy, for Cherrystone. Va.; E. M. Boundy, Tappahannock, Va.; Charles J. English, Georgetown, D. C.; Prescot Kidder, Dunkirk, N. Y.; William Silvey, Newark, N. J., H. W. Wilkinson. Pearl River, Aiss.; Thandeus C. Deiricz, Nantucket, Mass.; J. A. Starkweather, St. Marks, Fla.; Willard Warner, Mobile; Chester A. Arthur, New York.

Surveyor of Customs.

Henry K. Smith, at Omaha.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Joseph Coly, for Utah; William L. Warning, for New Mexico; Walter T. Burr. District of Columbia; C. E. Harrison, Sixth district of Olio; Caled B. Lord, First district of Manne; Alvin B. Clark, First district of Georgia; George S. Scott, Second district of Arkansas; L. H. Mayer, First district of Alabama.

bama.

J. G. Frick, Tenth district of Pennsylvania; A. King, Nevada; A. H. Walias, Fifth district of New Jersey; Robert C. Inution, Fifth district of Michagan; Irving Todd, Second district of Menneso a; William Gray, Second district of Georgia; George B. Chambertain, Fourth district of Georgia; A. N. Wilson, First district of Georgia; A. N. Wilson, First district of Georgia.

Appraished SO Merchardise.

E. L. Fayour, at Detroit, Alica.; R. K. Darrale, Boston.

Boston. H. G. S. Tickel, Pension Agent at Philadelphia.

H. G. S. Tickel, Pension Agent at Philadelphia.

S. S. Slater, Register of Land Office at Lewiston, Idaho; L. B. Brasher, Register of Land Office at Pennoina district, Dakota; P. R. Moxon, Register of Land Office, at Humboldt, Kan.; M. A. Adams, Agent of Sisseton and Wabeton Indians in Dakota; H. A. Rastman, Register of Land Office at Prescott, Oregon; L. S. Dyer, Agent of Indians at Grand Ponic Agency, Oregon; J. C. Hilemon, Register of Land Office at Vancouver, W. T.; R. G. Stuart Receiver of Public Moneys at Olympia, W. T.; John S. Armstrong, Agent of Indians in New Mexico; H. W. Parker, Register of Land Office at Beatrice,

S. Armstrong, Agent of Indians in New Mexico; II., W. Parker, Kegister of Land Office at West Puint, Neb.; S. P. Latarop, Register of Land Office at West Puint, Neb.; S. P. Latarop, Register of Land Office at West Puint, Neb.; S. P. Latarop, Register of Land Office at Central City, Col.; J. W. Stanton, Register of Land Office, Arkansas Valley, District of Colorado; T. McCmurtie, Pension Agent at St. Paul, Minn.; H. L. Gordon, Register of Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.; George J. Bells, Agent for Indians in Michigan; D. R. B. Nevin, Pension Agent, Widows' Agency, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas W. Bennett, of Indiana, Governor of Inaho; Marsh Giddings, of Michigan, Governor of Inaho; Marsh Giddings, of Michigan, Governor of New Mexico; Prederick Walts, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Agriculture; Lewis H. Douglass, Member of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia; George Bancroft, of New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pientpotentiary to the German Empire; Thomas Biddie, of Pennsylvania, Minister Res. John Consuli General at Rome; A. T. A. Tarbet, of Delaware, Consul General at Havana.

CONSULS.

D. E. Coon, of Alabama, at Rio Janeiro; G. W.

Legation to Brazil; D. M. Armstrong, of New York, Consul General at Rome; A. T. A. Tarbet, of Delaware, Consul General at Rome; A. T. A. Tarbet, of Delaware, Consul General at Havana.

D. E. Coon, of Alabama, at Rio Janeiro; G. W. Griffin, of Kentucky, at Copenhagen; John M. Hawes, of the District of Columbia, at Hokondai; M. G. Holmes, of Pennsylvania, at Chee Foo; G. L. Graham, Jr., of New York, at Florence; M. McDougail, of New York, at Dundee; James Fanikner, at Tumbez; Weston Finit, of Missouri, at Chin Kiang; J. M. Lucas, of linnois, at Tunstall; F. P. Brewer, of Connecticut, at Firaeus, Postma-Yrbs.

William P. Forsyth, Jefferson, Miss.; C. C. Giliespie, Culvert Texas; James W. Flanagan, Marshall, Texas; J. W. Caldwell, Waco, Texas; S. Rekingur, Clarksville, Tenn.; A. C. Van Tine, Sandusky, O.no; D. L. Bringle, Salisbury, N. C.; J. D. Treat, Elko, Nev.; A. Towie, Beatrice, Neo.; Elias Wilson, Milliylle, N. J.; Angusta B. Berard, West Point, N. Y.; G. H. Taylor, Bogeman, Montana: Lemeel Saviers, Tecumseh, Mich.; J. R. Pierce, Oxford, Miss.; Thomas Richardson, Port Gibson, Miss.; Thomas Richardson, Port Gibson, Miss.; Thomas Richardson, Port Gibson, Miss.; Thomas Richardson, Park, Mass.; Charles W. Goddard, Portland, Me.; T. T. Hyde, Dankirk, N. Y.; S. Wakefield, New Derla, La.; J. W. Patterson, Humboldt, Kansas; Mrs. K. B. Johnson, Leavenworth, Kansas; W. Welden, Jowa Falis, Jowa; C. H. Newell, Glenwood, Jowa; A. N. McCormick, Chareton, Jowa; A. P. Phillips, Kokono, Ind.; D. W. Magee, Peoria, Ill.; A. C. Vanderwarer, Pana, Ill.; E. N. McAlister, Onsmpalgn, Ill.; F. C. Pugh, Decator, Ill.; D. M. Summons, Jacksonville, Ill.; Mrs. E. E. Smith, Sterling, Ill.; C. M. Hamilton, Jacksonville, Fla.; George E. Wentworth, Pensacoia, Fla.; E. A. Hough, Colinsville, Conn.; Charleson, Desceiver of Public Moneys at Humboldt, Kansas.

\*\*Treesease in Recentive Session to-day confirmed the nomination of Milton N. Reynolds to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Humboldt, Kansas.

\*\*Treesease in Marketter Session to-day confirm

of Public Moneys at Humboldt, Kansas.

FROMOTIONS—THE REVENUE MARINE.
Lieutenants in the revenue marine to be captains—George W. Moore and E. L. Deane.

IN THE ARMY.

Second lieutenants in the army to be first lieutenants—E. C. Bartlett, W. F. Reynolds, S. Fratt, S. R. Jones, A. Cranston, O. H. Howard, M. C. Sanborn, E. Happy, T. H. Capron, J. Helloran, J. B. Guthrie, Jr., H. G. Cavanagh, H. M. McCauley, J. C. Chance, J. W. Bean, F. Rosecranz, J. B. Pickett, T. W. Lord, E. R. Theller, J. M. Ross and W. W. Saxton.

T. W. Lord, E. R. Theiler, J. M. Ross and W. W. Saxton.

First fleutenants to be captains—H. C. Cashing, J. M. J. Sanno, A. B. McGowan, J. T. McGinness, W. W. W. Anderoury, H. H. Humparies, G. Hale, N. S. McCaskey, G. H. Pinion and S. E. Armstrong.

REINSTATEMENTS.

Captain S. E. Plummer and First Lieutenant W. P. Bainbridge, late First Lieutenant L. W. Cooke, of the Third Infantry, to be second fleutenant of the Third Infantry.

PROFESSORSHIPS IN THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Rev. John Forsytae, D. D., oi New York, Chaphain and Professor of Etales, Major J. B. Wheeler, of the United States Engineers, to be Professor of Civil and Miniary Engineers.

With the above a large number of cadets to second fleutenancies and several army transfers are sent in.

### THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

Boston, Dec. 6, 1871. A Convention of the Mercautile Hall Citizens'

## LEUENBERGER'S LUNACY.

The Sing Sing Love Tragedy Revived.

Trial of Jacob Leuenberger for the Murder of Frederica Meyer-A Sad Story of St. Valen-

tine's Day-How the Would-Be Suicide Appeared in Court-Jealousy the Rage of a Man-Testimony for the People.

In the Court of Over and Terminer, at White Plains, Westchester county, yesterday, the trial of Jacob Leuenberger for the killing of Prederica Meyer at Sing Sing last February was commenced efore Justice A. B. Pappan, County Judge Rooers Cochran and the Justices of Sessions. As a full account of the crime with which the prisoner is charged has already appeared in the HERALD, it is unnecessary at this time to more than advert to the salient feature of the sad affair.

Leuenberger, who is a nauve of Switzerland, had always borne the reputation of an moffensive, kind and industrious man. Possessed of unusual intelligence, he, in connection with a partner, engaged in the business of distilling spirits, by which they ooth rapidly accumulated property said to be valued at \$40,000. In the family of Jacob Dirion, his business pariner, the prisoner had lived for some years, as did also the deceased young woman, who occupied the relationship of niece to the former. Unfortu nately for both.

LEUENBERGER FELL IN LOVE with Frederica, and rought eagerly to ob'ain her consent to marry him. She, however, did not "tenderly incline" toward the honest advances of Jacob. On the contrary, she seemed to prefer the society of a youth living in the village, and to whom, it was reported, she was engaged to be married. In course of time the young man indicated went out West, and soon afterwards, it is said,

promised Leuenberger that, in case theabsent lover came not back within a given time, she would then marry him. The allotted period had almost expired. when, disastrously for all parties, the truans stored to the affections of his inamorate. This state of affairs drove poor Levenberger almost if

state of affairs drove poor Leuenberger almost if not quite distracted, and he was observed to wear a moody, tactiurn and dejected mein. On the 14th of February last (St. valenthe's day) the successful lover enclosed a piece of rope and some nails to Leuenberger, with the rule haunt that HE "AAD BETTER HANG HIMSELS," as he could never have the young woman. It is believed that this heartless looke turned Leuenberger's airendy hat-crazed b ain, and he at once armed himself with a revolver and proceeded to the store where his formentor was employed. The lattr was not on the premises, however, or there is little doubt that he would have received the missile which hurried Frederica Meyer into eternity. The accussed, later in the day, went as usual to dinner at the residence of his partner, and after partaking lightly of food arose from the table, and walking to another part of the room, where the deceased was sewing, he, without uttering a word, shor high takenty. He then placed the weapon

a word,
SHOT HER THROUGH THE HEAD,
killing her instantly. He then placed the weapon
to his own forehead and sent another bail crashing
through his skuli, and from the effects of which he
feil to the floor apparently hieless. In a few seconds, however, he revived, and, tottering to a fable,
seized a large carving kulle, with which he made
several

ones, however, he revived, and, tottering to a table, seized a large carving kulle, with which he made several and a several and the several desired at the weapon was ultimately wrenched from his grasp. Leachberger hovered on the coulines of the grave for several days, the physicians in attendance declaring that it was impossible for him to survive. Although the patient recovered, all attempts to find the builet proved futile, and, in all human probability, the leaden messenger yet remains in the prisoner's head—a marvel to surgical experts.

The accused has never demied the charge of killing Frederica Meyer, and when arraigned after the finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury he put in a probability. This plea the Court refused to accept, and humanely allowed the unhappy man supe time to consult counsel regarding his defence. During his conlinement in the County Jail Lenenberger has, by his mildness and digmined deportment, won the sympathies of all who came in contact with him. The bullet mark is still plainty visible in the prisoner's forchead, and the quiet, benignant expression of his features while in Court yesterday seemed to convey the impression that he was Totally Uninterestable in the proceedings. District Alforney Dykman conducted the case for the people, Francis Larkin appearing for the prisoner.

Arer a couple of hours had been spent in empaneling a jury the prosecuting afterney briefly opened the case and then called the first witness.

The transfer of the prisoner.

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The transfer of the prisoner.

After a couple of hours had been spent in empaneling a jury the prosecuting altorney briefly opened the case and their called the first witness.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Miss Caroline Schmidt having been sworn testified that she lived at Sing Sing, and was a sister of Mrs. Dirlon, who was the wife of the prisoner's business partner; she lived in the same honse with her sister, where Leuenberger had also boarded for a number of years; the deceased was her nicee, and had lived with the Dirlons since she was six years old; remembered when the prisoner came librate of dinner on the 14th of February last; witness, Mrs. Dirlon, the deceased and three children were in the room when the prisoner came in Leuenberger partook of dinner, without talking much, and on that occasion witness did not notice anything unusual about him, as he was

Generally Quiet And Sileny.

even when at home: Frederica Meyer (the deceased) did not take dinner then, but sait at a small table sewing in another part of the room; in a few moments after Leuenberger arose from the table witness heard the report of a pistol, and saw deceased's head drop to one side; deceased did not fail, but teaned over on the table at which she was sitting; the accused then stepped back one or two paces and shot himself through the forehead with the same pistol, when he immediately witness waited to see no more, but ian out for the purpose of cailing assistance; a physician arrived shortly afterwards, and, on examination, found that Frederica was dead, the ball having entered the right side of her head; the oody was allowed to remain in a sitting posture until the arrival of the Coroner's jury; when witness waited to be hone to elevenberger was up and was attempting to stab nimself with a large knile which he had mis hand; the pistol had been removed when he felt to the door after shooting lumself; did not see the pistol with the prisoner before he shot the deceased.

Cross-examined.—The deceased was a nicee of Mrs. Dirion and myself; she was about twenty ye

### THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Warm Discussion on a Motion to Provide Means for the Return of Canadians from the United Stotes. QUEBEC, Dec. 6, 1871.

In Parliament, on the motion of the Treasurer to adopt the report of the Committee on Supply, Mr. Marchand moved that the resolution for \$20,000 for immigration be amended so as to provide that \$5,000 be expended in bringing Canadians back from the United States.

After a hot discussion the motion was withdrawn.

# MATTERS IN MISSOURI.

Joint Session of Republicans and Liberal Republicans-Meeting of the National Board of Trade. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5, 1871.

The Republican State Committee and Liberal Republican Committee in joint session to-day unani-mously adopted the call for a state Republican Convention, to be held at Jefferson City on the 221

Convention, to be need at Jefferson City on the 22d of February.

The National Board of Trade met at the Temple at hali-past twelve, and were called to order by the President, Frederick Fratey, of Philadelphia. Gerard B. Allen, of St. Louis, then delivered the welcoming address, and was replied to by Lee S. Shirock. Hamilton Hill, the secretary, then called the roll, about flix delegates answering. The report of the Executive Committee was then read.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (N. J.) IN MOURNING. Very early yesterday morning, after a brief filness, Major Charles M. Herbert, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Middiesex county, New Jersey, died at his residence, in New Branswick. He was quite young, being only in his thirty-fifth year, and his demise was very unexpected. He studied law in Governor Parker's office and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was private secretary to Governor Olden, and for his zealousness as a republican politician was appointed Prosecutor by Governor Ward. This office is equivalent to District Attorney in New York. He gained considerable reputation by his skilful handling of the trial of the notorious murderess, Bridget Durgan, who was sung there lour years ago. In his county no man was more popular with all parties.